

and throat are not deep black, but rather brown. Moreover the hidden parts of the body-feathers are greyish brown.

The type of my *A. inornatus* is larger, is deep black all over, even on the head, has all the feathers of the upper parts, back, upper tail-coverts and wing-coverts, and also the feathers of the neck and breast, *distinctly and sharply edged with shining green, turning to blue near the hind neck, so that all these parts appear beautifully scaled*: this scale-like appearance is completely wanting in the hen of *A. erythrophthalmus*. Lastly the hidden part of the feathers does not incline to brown, but is only greyish towards the base.

The accompanying figure (Plate XLVIII.) taken from the typical example, will give a good idea of *A. inornatus*, which is the third known species of the *Acomus* group.

Turin, May 27, 1879.

7. On some hitherto unrecorded Diurnal Lepidoptera, from Duke-of-York Island and New Ireland, with Descriptions of some apparently new Species. By F. DU-CANE GODMAN and OSBERT SALVIN.

[Received June 14, 1879.]

A further collection of Butterflies recently received from the Rev. G. Brown, has enabled us to clear up a few doubtful points in our former papers on this subject, and to add several very interesting species to the list hitherto known from these islands. Materials are still wanting to render the determination of the Lycaenidæ satisfactory; but as regards the larger species Mr. Brown sends us better specimens in every collection, so that little is now wanting in their condition. Judging from the fine new species contained in each collection, we have no doubt that many more remain to be discovered.

CYLLO AMABILIS, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Léop. p. 140, Atlas, t. 2. f. 1, 2.

A single example of this very distinct species from New Ireland agrees with the figure above quoted.

AELLA EGISTA (Cram.).

Mr. Brown has sent us two specimens which probably are referable to this species. They differ, however, in a slight degree from our examples from Ceram and Amboyna, and also from Cramer's figure (Pap. Exot. t. 281. f. C, D), in having the submarginal row of black spots on the secondaries almost obsolete; but we are not inclined to consider this of specific value.

New Ireland.

DIADEMA AUGE (Cram.).

A single female example from the Duke-of-York group of islands is identical with specimens in our collection from Moreton Bay and Sula Islands which we refer to this species.

## MYNES EUCOSMETOS, n. sp.

♀. Exp. 2·7 in. *Alis stramineo-albis, costa anticarum et marginibus externe nigris, margine ad apicem anticarum latiore et stramineo atomato, basi et marginibus nigris introrsum glauco tinctis. Subtus anticis basi, apice ipso, costa, et fascia arcuata, a costa ad angulum analem eunte, nigris; area discali et area subapicali albis, hac flavo tincta, macula ovali rufa in medio fasciæ nigræ marginem externum versus notata: posticis læte flavis nigro circumcinctis, introrsum vivide flavis et fascia arcuata limbo externo subparalleli notatis, linea angusta alba in limbo anali ipso, costa ad basin rufa, macula juxta eam, et altera angulum analem versus nigris notatis.*

This appears to be a very distinct insect: it differs from all the other described species in the extreme brilliancy of the markings of the underside.

PIERIS BAGOE, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Léop. p. 49.

*Pieris eurygania*, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 734, and 1879, p. 159, t. 15. f. 5, 6.

Boisduval described a female *Pieris* in the Voyage of the ‘Astrolabe’ under this name, giving as its habitat “Port Praslin (Nouvelle-Hollande),” an evident mistake for “Nouvelle-Irlande.” We think it undoubtedly the same as our *P. eurygania*, of both sexes of which we gave figures in our last paper.

## CALLIDRYAS CATILLA (Cram.).

A female of this widely ranging species from the Duke-of-York group of islands.

## PAPILIO CILIX, n. sp.

♂. Exp. 5·6 in. *P. albino similis, sed major et posticarum litura straminea aream mediam occupante multo augustiore et ad limbum internum producta, margine ejus extrorsum inter venas convexo, introrsum fere in linea recta ducto; macula ochraceo-rufa angulum analem versus, altera ultra eam minore notata: subtus posticis maculis septem albis in serie transeuntibus, quarum prima et ultima lunulatae sunt, aliis quinque subrotundis, lunulis quoque septem submarginalibus (ultima in finem marginis interni posita) ochraceo-rufis, lunulisque cyaneis, interioribus fere obsoletis; caudis majoribus et latioribus.*

♀ *mari similis, sed saturatior et litura posticarum latiore.*

In a former paper (P. Z. S. 1877, p. 148), we mentioned having received from Mr. Brown two imperfect specimens of a *Papilio* allied to *P. albinus*, which we thought might prove to be a distinct species. In the present collection there are more examples of this insect, which confirm this opinion; and we have therefore given it a specific name.

It differs from *P. albinus* in several important points: the posterior wings are more elongated, and the tails longer and broader; the

straw-coloured patch crossing the middle of the secondaries is much narrower, especially towards the inner margin, which it reaches in *P. cilix*; the outer margin of this patch is convex between the veins instead of concave; and the interior margin of the same patch is straight instead of curved; there is also a bright orange spot on the inner margin near the anal angle, and a second smaller one just beyond it. The female has the outer half of the patch on the secondaries of a dirty yellow colour, while the inner portion is nearly white. Our specimens are from New Ireland.

PAPILIO ORITAS, n. sp.

♂. Exp. 5·2 in. *P. ormeni simillimus, sed posticis, presertim ad ramum medianum tertium magis elongatis, litura grisea aream mediam occupante majore et margine introrsum recto nec concavo diversa: subtus posticarum lunula secunda apud angulum analem ochracea, serieque interiore lunularum cyaneurum magis distinctis.*

♀ *mari similis, sed alis obscurioribus et squamis sparsis croceis tectis, anticarum fascia subapicali croceo tincta presertim marginem externum versus; posticarum margine interno lituræ griseæ eodem colore picto: subtus lunulis septem ochraceo-rufis, aliis fere obsoletis interioribus cyaneo notatis.*

We have now received four examples of this *Papilio*, three males and a female, from New Ireland. It is nearly allied to *P. ormenus*, from which, however, it differs in the following particulars:—The secondaries are much elongated, especially at the termination of the third median branch, where it is almost caudate; the inner margin of the grey patch on the secondaries in the male is straight instead of curved.

The female is like the male; but the wings are brown and covered with scattered scales of dull orange; the subapical band of spots crossing the primaries, with the exception of the spot nearest the costa, is tinged with the same colour; the interior margin of the grey patch is convex instead of concave, and towards its edge at the anal angle is rusty yellow; it has likewise a series of seven submarginal lunules of the same colour.

PAPILIO PARON, n. sp.

Exp. 3·3 in. *P. parmato similis sed alis magis productis, anticis fasciola alba obliqua ultra cellulam minorem, et fascia submarginali externa paulo latiore; posticis, griseo angulum analem versus angustiore: subtus croceus albo tincto, fasciola in costam per fasciam transversam mediam crocea eunte, tribus lunulis valde conspicuis eodem colore, ad terminum ejus, angulum analem versus, colore rubro omnino absente. Antennis nigris, prothorace croceo.*

This is a very distinct species, and, though similar to *P. parmatus* in the markings of the upper surface, may readily be distinguished from it by having three strongly marked orange spots at the end of the outer transverse black band towards the anal angle; and it has also the band itself towards the costa marked with the same colour,

